Implication: When P is true, Q must be true. False implies true.

- $P \implies Q \equiv \neg P \vee Q$

- If σ is an assignment and ϕ is a formula, then $\sigma \models \phi$ (sigma satisfies phi) means ϕ is true under assignment σ.

- A formula ϕ is satisfiable if there exists an assignment σ such that $\sigma \models \phi$. Otherwise, we say it's unsatisfiable.